

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A digital subscriber line transmission method for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data
5 from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided
10 data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time, said method comprising the steps of:
- generating a training symbol sequence, which comprises a plurality of successive symbols, in bursts
15 on a training-symbol transmitting side at time of training carried out prior to data communication;
- adding some data that is contained within the training symbol sequence onto at least one of the beginning and end of this symbol sequence; and
20 transmitting the training symbol sequence onto which some of the data has been added to a training-symbol receiving side.
2. A digital subscriber line transmission method for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office
25 side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion,

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dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few
5 symbols at a time, said method comprising the steps of:

generating a training symbol sequence, which comprises a plurality of successive symbols, in bursts on a training-symbol transmitting side at time of training carried out prior to data communication;

10 adding some data that is contained within the training symbol sequence onto at least one of the beginning and end of this symbol sequence;

transmitting the training symbol sequence onto which some of the data has been added to a training-
15 symbol receiving side; and

removing the data, which has been added onto the training symbol sequence, on the receiving side.

3. The method ~~according to~~ claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein length of a training symbol sequence after data has been added
20 thereon at the time of training and of a transmit symbol sequence at time of normal communication is set in such a manner that the symbol sequence will not fall within an interval in which effects of near-end crosstalk from a neighboring line are received.

25 4. A digital subscriber line transmission method for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on

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the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals in bursts a few symbols at a time, said method comprising the steps of:

- generating a pilot-tone signal with which
- 10 synchronously processing is executed;
- generating the pilot-tone signal with which
- synchronously processing is executed;
- making the length of an interval in which a signal
- is not being transmitted between contiguous transmit
- 15 burst symbol sequences a whole-number multiple of the
- cycle of the pilot-tone signal; and
- assuring continuity of sample data in contiguous
- transmit burst symbol sequences by executing processing
- in sync with the pilot-tone signal.

- 20 5. A digital subscriber line transmission method for
- transmitting downstream data from a device on an office
- side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data
- from the device on the subscriber side to the device on
- the office side over a single line by switching between
- 25 these data transmissions in time-division fashion,
- dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves
- having different frequencies by each item of divided
- data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals,

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and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time with a cyclic prefix attached onto each symbol, said method comprising the steps of:

- generating a pilot-tone signal with which
- 5 synchronously processing is executed;
- making a phase difference between phase of a training symbol and phase of a transmit symbol from which a cyclic prefix has been removed at time of normal communication a whole-number multiple of a pilot-tone
- 10 cycle; and

executing training processing and processing for normal data communication in sync with the pilot-tone signal.

- 6. A digital subscriber line transmission apparatus for
- 15 transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion,
- 20 dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time, said apparatus comprising:

- 25 a training symbol generating unit for generating a training symbol sequence, which comprises a plurality of successive symbols, in bursts at time of training carried out prior to data communication;

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a redundancy data add-on unit for adding some data that is contained within the training symbol sequence onto at least one of the beginning and end of this symbol sequence as redundancy data; and

5 a transmitting unit for transmitting the training symbol sequence onto which the redundancy data has been added to a training-symbol receiving side.

7. A digital subscriber line transmission apparatus for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves
10 having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time, said apparatus comprising:

a training symbol generating unit for generating a
20 training symbol sequence, which comprises a plurality of successive symbols, in bursts at time of training carried out prior to data communication;

a redundancy data add-on unit for adding some data that is contained within the training symbol sequence
25 onto at least one of the beginning and end of this symbol sequence as redundancy data;

a transmitting unit for transmitting the training symbol sequence onto which the redundancy data has been

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added to a training-symbol receiving side;

a receiving unit for receiving the training symbol sequence onto which the redundancy data has been added;

a redundancy-data removal unit for removing the
5 redundancy data that has been added onto the training symbol sequence; and

a training processor for executing processing based upon a training symbol from which the redundancy data has been removed.

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10 8. The apparatus ~~according to claim 6 or 7~~, further comprising means for setting length of a training symbol sequence after the redundancy data has been added thereon at the time of training and of a transmit symbol sequence at time of normal communication is set in such
15 a manner that the symbol sequence will not fall within an interval in which effects of near-end crosstalk from a neighboring line are received.

9. A digital subscriber line transmission apparatus for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office
20 side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves
25 having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals in bursts a few symbols at a time, said apparatus

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comprising:

a pilot-tone signal generator for generating a pilot-tone signal with which synchronously processing is executed;

5 means for making the length of an interval in which a signal is not being transmitted between contiguous transmit burst symbol sequences a whole-number multiple of the cycle of the pilot-tone signal; and

means for executing processing in sync with the
10 pilot-tone signal and assuring continuity of sample data in contiguous transmit burst symbol sequences.

10. A digital subscriber line transmission apparatus for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and
15 upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by
20 each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time with a cyclic prefix attached onto each symbol, said apparatus comprising:

25 a pilot-tone signal generator for generating a pilot-tone signal with which synchronously processing is executed;

means for making a phase difference between phase

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of a training symbol and phase of a transmit symbol from which a cyclic prefix has been removed at time of normal communication a whole-number multiple of a pilot-tone cycle; and

5 means for executing training processing and processing for normal data communication in sync with the pilot-tone signal.

11. A digital subscriber line transmission system for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office
10 side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves
15 having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals a few symbols at a time, said apparatus comprising:

 a training-symbol transmitting unit for
20 transmitting a training symbol via the line at time of training carried out prior to data communication; and

 a training-symbol receiving unit for receiving a training symbol via said line;

 said training-symbol transmitting unit including:
25 a training-symbol generating unit for generating a training symbol sequence comprising a plurality of successive symbols;

 a redundancy data add-on unit for adding some

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data that is contained within the training symbol sequence onto at least one of the beginning and end of this symbol sequence as redundancy data; and

a transmitting unit for transmitting the
5 training symbol sequence onto which the redundancy data has been added to the training-symbol receiving unit; and

said training-symbol receiving unit includes:

a receiving unit for receiving the training
10 symbol sequence onto which the redundancy data has been added;

a redundancy-data removal unit for removing the redundancy data that has been added onto the training symbol sequence; and

15 a training processor for executing processing based upon a training symbol from which the redundancy data has been removed.

12. The system according to claim 11, wherein said line and another line on which transmission of downstream
20 data and transmission of upstream data are performed in time-division fashion are accommodated in a cable which connects said training-symbol transmitting unit and said training-symbol receiving unit; and

said training-symbol transmitting unit has means
25 for setting length of a training symbol sequence after redundancy data has been added thereon and of a transmit symbol sequence at time of normal communication in such a manner that the symbol sequence will not fall within

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an interval in which effects of near-end crosstalk from said other line are received.

13. A digital subscriber line transmission method for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals in bursts a few symbols at a time, said method comprising the steps of:
- 15 incorporating timing information, which specifies an interval in which effects of crosstalk from a neighboring line are received, in a training symbol sequence at time of training carried out prior to data communication; and
- 20 transmitting the training symbol sequence in which the timing information is incorporated from the device on the office side to the device on the subscriber side.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein when said neighboring line is a line which transmits data by switching between transmission of the downstream data and transmission of the upstream data in time-division fashion, the timing information indicates a reference timing for switching between transmission of the

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downstream data and transmission of the upstream data in time-division fashion in the neighboring line.

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15. The method ~~according to~~ claim 13 ~~or 14~~, wherein the timing information is incorporated in the training
5 symbol sequence by varying the phase of training symbols.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the phase of adjacent symbols constructing a training symbol sequence is varied by 90° or 180°.

10 17. The method according to claim 15, wherein a carrier wave of a predetermined frequency is quadrature modulated and the phase between adjacent symbols obtained by quadrature modulation is varied.

18. A digital subscriber line transmission apparatus
15 for transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between these data transmissions in time-
20 division fashion, dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves having different frequencies by each item of divided data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals, and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals in bursts a few symbols at a time,
25 said apparatus comprising:

timing-information insertion means for inserting timing information, which specifies an interval in which effects of crosstalk from a neighboring line are

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received, into a training symbol sequence at time of training carried out prior to data communication; and

a transmitting unit for transmitting the training symbol sequence, into which the timing information has
5 been inserted, from the device on the office side to the device on the subscriber side.

19. The apparatus according to claim 18, wherein when said neighboring line is a line which transmits data by switching between transmission of the downstream data
10 and transmission of the upstream data in time-division fashion, said timing-information insertion means inserts timing information indicative of a reference timing for switching between transmission of the downstream data and transmission of the upstream data in time-division
15 fashion in the neighboring line.

20. The apparatus according to claim 20, wherein said timing-information insertion means inserts the timing information into the training symbol sequence by varying the phase between adjacent training symbols.

20 21. The apparatus according to claim 20, wherein said timing-information insertion means varies by 90° or 180° the phase of adjacent symbols constructing a training symbol sequence.

22. A digital subscriber line transmission system for
25 transmitting downstream data from a device on an office side to a device on a subscriber side and upstream data from the device on the subscriber side to the device on the office side over a single line by switching between

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these data transmissions in time-division fashion,
dividing data of one symbol, modulating carrier waves
having different frequencies by each item of divided
data and frequency-multiplexing the modulated signals,
5 and transmitting the frequency-multiplexed signals in
bursts a few symbols at a time, said system comprising:

a cable for accommodating said line as a first line
and another line as a second line on which transmission
of downstream data and transmission of upstream data are
10 performed in time-division fashion;

a training-symbol transmitting unit for
transmitting a training symbol via said first line at
time of training carried out prior to data
communication; and

15 a training-symbol receiving unit for receiving a
training symbol via said first line;

said training-symbol transmitting unit including:

timing-information insertion means for
inserting timing information, which specifies an
20 interval in which effects of crosstalk from said second
line are received, into a training symbol sequence at
time of training carried out prior to data
communication; and

means for transmitting the training symbol
25 sequence into which the timing information is inserted
from the device on the office side to the device on the
subscriber side; and

said training-symbol receiving unit includes:

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means for extracting the timing information from the training symbol sequence; and

a processor for executing training processing based upon this timing information.

- 5 23. The system according to claim 22, wherein said timing-information insertion means inserts the timing information into the training symbol sequence by varying the phase between adjacent training symbols.

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